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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/762,196	01/21/2004	Xiaojia Wang	07783.0078.NPUS01	2492

27194 7590 12/27/2005

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EXAMINER	
HON, SOW FUN	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1772	

DATE MAILED: 12/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/762,196	WANG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Sow-Fun Hon	1772	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *80-83,87-93,97-100 and 103-119* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *80-83,87-93,97-100 and 103-119* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Withdrawn Rejections

1. The 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claims 80-83, 87-93, 97-100, 102-112 has been withdrawn due to Applicant's statement of common ownership in the remarks section dated 10/04/05.

New Rejections

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

3. Claims 106, 109-110 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In claim 106, it is unclear if the one electrode layer is the electrode layer mentioned in parent claim 105, in which case, it is redundant. Claim 109 recites the limitation "said cells". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Claim 110 recites one electrode layer, while its parent claim 109 recites two electrode layers.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. Claims 80-83, 105-109, 111-112 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Comiskey (US 6,327, 072) in view of Tahara (US 5,908, 899), as evidenced by Hall (US 4,135,789).

Regarding claim 80, Comiskey teaches an electrophoretic display which comprises display cells filled with a display fluid and top-sealed with a sealing layer (sealed with a top layer, column 3, lines 25-32, top layer 14 that seals the top of the microcells, column 10, lines 50-51). Comiskey fails to teach that the sealing composition comprises a high dielectric polymer or oligomer and a radiation curable composition.

However, Tahara teaches a sealing composition (abstract), which comprises polyurethane (urethane rubber, column 3, lines 35-45), which is a high dielectric polymer as defined by Applicant (original claim 5), and a radiation curable composition (curing with radiation, column 3, lines 65-68). Tahara teaches that the sealing layer is used to seal liquid crystal display cells wherein high reliability is required in severe environments (column 1, lines 6-13), which can also be used to seal electrophoretic display cells, as evidenced by Hall (US 4,135,789).

Hall teaches a seal for liquid crystal display cells (enclosures, column 1, lines 23-25), and that the seal for a cell in a liquid crystal display can also be applied to a cell in an electrophoretic display (column 6, lines 61-70).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have used a sealing composition comprising a high dielectric polymer or oligomer and a radiation curable composition, to top-seal display cells filled with display fluid, in the electrophoretic display of Comiskey, as well as a liquid crystal display, as evidenced by Hall, in order to provide a highly reliable seal required in severe environments, as taught by Tahara.

Regarding claim 81, Comiskey teaches that the sealing layer 14 is between the display fluid (cells 10 and 23, column 10, lines 40-51) and a substrate 26 or an electrode layer 24 (column 10, lines 49-52). See Fig. 1 of Comiskey below.

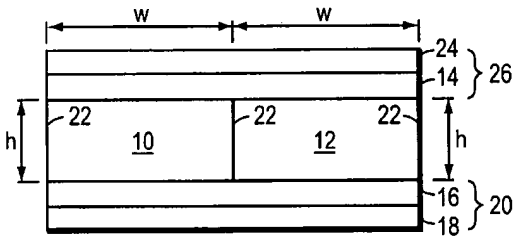

FIG. 1

Regarding claims 82-83, Comiskey teaches that the top substrate is overcoated with a polymer (column 13, lines 54-60). Therefore the sealing layer 14 is between the display fluid (cells 10 and 23, column 10, lines 40-51) and an overcoat layer on substrate 26 or electrode layer 24 (column 10, lines 49-52). Comiskey teaches that the overcoat functions as an adhesive (fuses the top substrate to the microcell walls, column 13, lines 54-61), and is formed from a composition comprising a radiation curable composition (uncured polymer cured with heat or ultraviolet light. column 13, lines 56-60).

Regarding claims 105-106, Comiskey teaches a finished electrophoretic display device which comprises (a) an array of filled microcups (display cells, column 3, lines 24-32) on an electrode layer 18 (column 10, lines 42-47) wherein said filled microcups are filled with a display fluid and top-sealed with a sealing layer (sealed with a top layer, column 3, lines 25-32, top layer 14 that seals the top of the microcells, column 10, lines 50-51). Comiskey teaches (b) a protective coating on the sealed microcup array (the top substrate is coated with a polymer, column 13, lines 54-60). Comiskey fails to teach that the sealing composition comprises a high dielectric polymer or oligomer and a radiation curable composition.

However, Tahara teaches a sealing composition (abstract), which comprises polyurethane (urethane rubber, column 3, lines 35-45), which is a high dielectric polymer as defined by Applicant (original claim 5), and a radiation curable composition (curing with radiation, column 3, lines 65-68). Tahara teaches that the sealing layer is used to seal liquid crystal display cells wherein high reliability is required in severe environments (column 1, lines 6-13), which can also be used to seal electrophoretic display cells, as evidenced by Hall (US 4,135,789).

Hall teaches a seal for liquid crystal display cells (enclosures, column 1, lines 23-25), and that the seal for a cell in a liquid crystal display can also be applied to a cell in an electrophoretic display (column 6, lines 61-70).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have used a sealing composition comprising a high dielectric polymer or oligomer and a radiation curable composition, to top-seal display

cells filled with display fluid, in the electrophoretic display of Comiskey, as well as a liquid crystal display, as evidenced by Hall, in order to provide a highly reliable seal required in severe environments, as taught by Tahara.

Regarding claim 107, Comiskey fails to teach that the protective coating comprises a particulate additive.

However,Tahara teaches that the sealing composition comprises a particulate filler (powder, fiber, column 7, lines 35-45).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have added a particulate additive to the protective coating of Comiskey, in order to provide the protective coating with the physical properties of the particulate filler, as taught by Tahara.

Regarding claim 108, Comiskey teaches that the electrode layer comprises a patterned electrode (control grid electrode structure, column 2, lines 10-12).

Regarding claim 109, Comiskey teaches a finished electrophoretic display device which comprises: (a) an array of filled and top-sealed microcups (display cells, column 3, lines 24-32) on an electrode 18 or substrate layer 20 (column 10, lines 42-47), wherein said microcups are top-sealed with a sealing layer (sealed with a top layer, column 3, lines 25-32, top layer 14 that seals the top of the microcells, column 10, lines 50-51), (b) a second electrode layer electrode layer 24 on the top-sealed microcup array (column 10, lines 49-52), and (c) a protective coating on the second electrode layer 24 which is part of top substrate 26 (top substrate is coated with a polymer, column 13, lines 54-60, column 10, lines 49-52). See Fig.1 of Comiskey on a prior page.

Comiskey fails to teach that the electrode layer is disposed onto the top-sealed microcup array by lamination, coating, printing, vapor deposition, sputtering or a combination thereof. However, even though product by process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process. See MPEP 2113 [R-1].

Regarding claim 111, Comiskey fails to teach that the protective coating comprises a particulate additive.

However,Tahara teaches that the sealing composition comprises a particulate filler (powder, fiber, column 7, lines 35-45).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have added a particulate additive to the protective coating of Comiskey, in order to provide the protective coating with the physical properties of the particulate filler, as taught by Tahara.

Regarding claim 112, Comiskey teaches that the electrode layer comprises a patterned electrode (control grid electrode structure, column 2, lines 10-12).

5. Claims 87-89, 90-93, 97-100, 113-119 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Comiskey (US 6,327, 072) in view of Tahara (US 5,908, 899) and Yamazaki (US 6,118,502), as evidenced by Hall (US 4,135,789).

Regarding claim 87, 89, Comiskey teaches a semi-finished display panel (column 12, lines 15-16) which comprises: a) an array of filled display cells (column 3, lines 24-32) on an electrode 18 or substrate layer 20 (column 10, lines 42-47), which filled display cells are top-sealed with a sealing layer (sealed with a top layer, column 3, lines 25-32, top layer 14 that seals the top of the microcells, column 10, lines 50-51). See Fig.1 of Comiskey below.

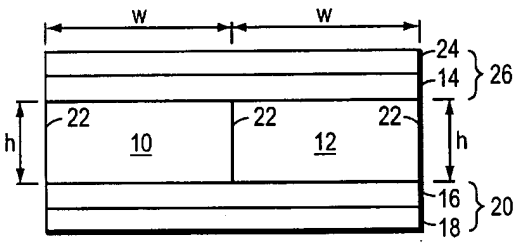

FIG. 1

Comiskey fails to teach that the sealing composition comprises a high dielectric polymer or oligomer and a radiation curable composition.

However, Tahara teaches a sealing composition (abstract), which comprises polyurethane (urethane rubber, column 3, lines 35-45), which is a high dielectric polymer as defined by Applicant (original claim 5), and a radiation curable composition (curing with radiation, column 3, lines 65-68). Tahara teaches that the sealing layer is used to seal display cells wherein high reliability is required in severe environments (column 1, lines 6-13).

Comiskey is directed to electrophoretic display cells. Tahara is directed to liquid crystal display cells. Both are directed to a common problem of sealing display cells, as evidenced by Hall.

Hall teaches a seal for liquid crystal display cells (enclosures, column 1, lines 23-25), and that the seal for a cell in a liquid crystal display can also be applied to a cell in an electrophoretic display (column 6, lines 61-70).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have used a sealing composition comprising a high dielectric polymer or oligomer and a radiation curable composition, to top-seal the array of display cells of Comiskey, as well as the display cells of Tahara, as evidenced by Hall, in order to provide a highly reliable seal required in severe environments, as taught by Tahara.

Comiskey in view of Tahara, as evidenced by Hall, fails to teach b) a temporary substrate laminated on top of the filled and top-sealed display cells, or that the temporary substrate is a releasable liner.

However, Yamazaki teaches that it is well known in the art to use temporary support substrates to support a display component during fabrication of the display component (kind of substrate supporting the stick crystal is different from the display substrate, column 2, lines 43-50), wherein the component is then peeled off and adhesively bonded to the display substrate (column 2, lines 45-50). Since the component can be peeled off the temporary support substrate (column 2, lines 45-49), the temporary support substrate functions as a releasable liner.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have laminated a temporary substrate in the form of a releasable liner, on top of the filled and top-sealed display cells of Comiskey in view of

Tahara, as evidenced by Hall, in order to provide releasable temporary support to the filled and top-sealed display cells during fabrication of the display component, as taught by Yamazaki.

Regarding claim 88, Comiskey teaches that the display cells are microcells (column 10, lines 66-67) which are microcups (square in shape, column 11, line 1), or microgrooves (micro-ribbed, column 12, lines 36-38) or microchannels (narrow hollow tubes, column 12, lines 38-40).

Regarding claim 90, Comiskey fails to teach that the sealing composition comprises polyurethane, which is high dielectric polymer as defined by Applicant (original claim 5).

However, Tahara teaches that the sealing composition (abstract) comprises polyurethane (urethane rubber, column 3, lines 35-45), which is a high dielectric polymer as defined by Applicant (original claim 5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have provided the sealing composition of the semi-finished display panel of Comiskey in view of Tahara and Yamazaki, as evidenced by Hall, with a polyurethane component, which is a high dielectric polymer as defined by Applicant, in order to take advantage of its physical properties, as taught by Tahara.

Regarding claim 91, Comiskey fails to teach that the radiation curable composition comprises a multifunctional monomer.

However, Tahara teaches that the radiation curable composition comprises a multifunctional monomer (column 5, lines 1-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have provided the radiation curable composition in the sealing composition of the semi-finished display panel of Comiskey in view of Tahara and Yamazaki, as evidenced by Hall, with a multifunctional monomer component, in order to take advantage of its multifunctional reactive properties, as taught by Tahara.

Regarding claim 92, Comiskey fails to teach that the sealing composition further comprises a crosslinking agent.

However, Tahara teaches that the sealing composition comprises a crosslinking agent (coupling agent, column 7, lines 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have provided the sealing composition of Comiskey in view of Tahara and Yamazaki, as evidenced by Hall, with a crosslinking agent, in order to obtain a crosslinked sealing layer with the properties provided by the crosslinks, as taught by Tahara.

Regarding claim 93, Comiskey fails to teach that the sealing composition further comprises a catalyst.

However, Tahara teaches that the sealing composition further comprises a catalyst for the radiation curable composition (photopolymerization initiator, column 11, lines 32-40).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have provided the sealing composition of Comiskey in view

of Tahara and Yamazaki, as evidenced by Hall, with a catalyst for catalyzing the radiation cure of the radiation curable composition, as taught by Tahara.

Regarding claims 97, 100, Comiskey teaches a semi-finished display panel (column 12, lines 15-16) which comprises: a) an array of filled display cells (column 3, lines 24-32) on an electrode 18 or substrate layer 20 (column 10, lines 42-47), which filled display cells are top-sealed with a sealing layer (sealed with a top layer, column 3, lines 25-32, top layer 14 that seals the top of the microcells, column 10, lines 50-51). See Fig.1 of Comiskey on a prior page.

Comiskey fails to teach that the sealing composition comprises a high dielectric polymer or oligomer and a radiation curable composition.

However, Tahara teaches a sealing composition (abstract), which comprises polyurethane (urethane rubber, column 3, lines 35-45), which is a high dielectric polymer as defined by Applicant (original claim 5), and a radiation curable composition (curing with radiation, column 3, lines 65-68). Tahara teaches that the sealing layer is used to seal display cells wherein high reliability is required in severe environments (column 1, lines 6-13).

Comiskey is directed to electrophoretic display cells. Tahara is directed to liquid crystal display cells. Both are directed to a common problem of sealing display cells, as evidenced by Hall.

Hall teaches a seal for liquid crystal display cells (enclosures, column 1, lines 23-25), and that the seal for a cell in a liquid crystal display can also be applied to a cell in an electrophoretic display (column 6, lines 61-70).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have used a sealing composition comprising a high dielectric polymer or oligomer and a radiation curable composition, to top-seal the array of display cells of Comiskey, as well as the display cells of Tahara, as evidenced by Hall, in order to provide a highly reliable seal required in severe environments, as taught by Tahara.

Comiskey in view of Tahara, as evidenced by Hall, fails to teach that the array of filled and top-sealed display cells is between two temporary substrate layers.

However, Yamazaki teaches that it is well known in the art to use temporary support substrates to support a display component during fabrication of the display component (kind of substrate supporting the stick crystal is different from the display substrate, column 2, lines 43-50), wherein the component is then peeled off and adhesively bonded to the display substrate (column 2, lines 45-50). Since the component can be peeled off the temporary support substrate (column 2, lines 45-49), the temporary support substrate functions as a releasable liner.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have placed the array of filled and top-sealed display cells of Comiskey in view of Tahara, as evidenced by Hall, between two temporary substrate layers, in the form of releasable liners, in order to provide top and bottom releasable temporary support to the filled and top-sealed display cells during fabrication of the display component, as taught by Yamazaki.

Regarding claim 98, Comiskey teaches that the display cells are microcells (column 10, lines 66-67) which are microcups (square in shape, column 11, line 1), or microgrooves (micro-ribbed, column 12, lines 36-38) or microchannels (narrow hollow tubes, column 12, lines 38-40).

Regarding claim 99, Comiskey teaches that the microcups are prepared by embossing (microprinting, column 12, line 9), molding (squeezed together in a mold and fused, column 14, lines 7-10), and lithography (column 12, lines 9-14).

Regarding claims 113, 115, Comiskey teaches a semi-finished display panel (column 12, lines 15-16) which comprises: a) an array of filled display cells (column 3, lines 24-32), which filled display cells are top-sealed with a sealing layer (sealed with a top layer, column 3, lines 25-32, top layer 14 that seals the top of the microcells, column 10, lines 50-51); and b) an electrode 24 or a substrate layer 26 laminated on top of the filled and top-sealed display cells (column 10, lines 49-52). See Fig.1 of Comiskey below.

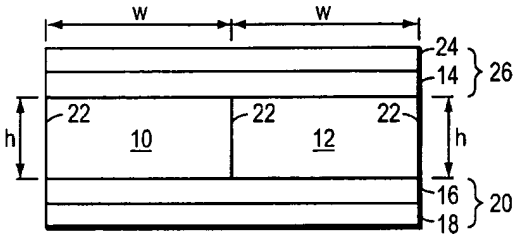

FIG. 1

Comiskey fails to teach that the sealing composition comprises a high dielectric polymer or oligomer and a radiation curable composition.

However, Tahara teaches a sealing composition (abstract), which comprises polyurethane (urethane rubber, column 3, lines 35-45), which is a high dielectric polymer as defined by Applicant (original claim 5), and a radiation curable composition (curing with radiation, column 3, lines 65-68). Tahara teaches that the sealing layer is used to seal display cells wherein high reliability is required in severe environments (column 1, lines 6-13).

Comiskey is directed to electrophoretic display cells. Tahara is directed to liquid crystal display cells. Both are directed to a common problem of sealing display cells, as evidenced by Hall.

Hall teaches a seal for liquid crystal display cells (enclosures, column 1, lines 23-25), and that the seal for a cell in a liquid crystal display can also be applied to a cell in an electrophoretic display (column 6, lines 61-70).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have used a sealing composition comprising a high dielectric polymer or oligomer and a radiation curable composition, to top-seal the array of display cells of Comiskey, as well as the display cells of Tahara, as evidenced by Hall, in order to provide a highly reliable seal required in severe environments, as taught by Tahara.

Comiskey in view of Tahara, as evidenced by Hall, fails to teach that the array a) of filled display cells are on a temporary substrate.

However, Yamazaki teaches that it is well known in the art to use temporary support substrates to support a display component during fabrication of the display

component (kind of substrate supporting the stick crystal is different from the display substrate, column 2, lines 43-50), wherein the component is then peeled off and adhesively bonded to the display substrate (column 2, lines 45-50). Since the component can be peeled off the temporary support substrate (column 2, lines 45-49), the temporary support substrate functions as a releasable liner.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have fabricated the filled and top-sealed display cells of Comiskey in view of Tahara, as evidenced by Hall, on a temporary support, in the form of a releasable temporary liner, in order to provide the releasable temporary support required by the filled and top-sealed display cells during fabrication of the display component, as taught by Yamazaki.

Regarding claim 114, Comiskey teaches that the display cells are microcells (column 10, lines 66-67) which are microcups (square in shape, column 11, line 1), or microgrooves (micro-ribbed, column 12, lines 36-38) or microchannels (narrow hollow tubes, column 12, lines 38-40).

Regarding claim 116, Comiskey fails to teach that the sealing composition comprises polyurethane, which is high dielectric polymer as defined by Applicant (original claim 5).

However, Tahara teaches that the sealing composition (abstract) comprises polyurethane (urethane rubber, column 3, lines 35-45), which is a high dielectric polymer as defined by Applicant (original claim 5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have provided the sealing composition of the semi-finished display panel of Comiskey in view of Tahara and Yamazaki, as evidenced by Hall, with a polyurethane component, which is a high dielectric polymer as defined by Applicant, in order to take advantage of its physical properties, as taught by Tahara.

Regarding claim 117, Comiskey fails to teach that the radiation curable composition comprises a multifunctional monomer.

However, Tahara teaches that the radiation curable composition comprises a multifunctional monomer (column 5, lines 1-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have provided the radiation curable composition in the sealing composition of the semi-finished display panel of Comiskey in view of Tahara and Yamazaki, as evidenced by Hall, with a multifunctional monomer component, in order to take advantage of its multifunctional reactive properties, as taught by Tahara.

Regarding claim 118, Comiskey fails to teach that the sealing composition further comprises a crosslinking agent.

However, Tahara teaches that the sealing composition comprises a crosslinking agent (coupling agent, column 7, lines 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have provided the sealing composition of Comiskey in view of Tahara and Yamazaki, as evidenced by Hall, with a crosslinking agent, in order

to obtain a crosslinked sealing layer with the properties provided by the crosslinks, as taught by Tahara.

Regarding claim 119, Comiskey fails to teach that the sealing composition further comprises a catalyst.

However, Tahara teaches that the sealing composition further comprises a catalyst for the radiation curable composition (photopolymerization initiator, column 11, lines 32-40).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have provided the sealing composition of Comiskey in view of Tahara and Yamazaki, as evidenced by Hall, with a catalyst for catalyzing the radiation cure of the radiation curable composition, as taught by Tahara.

6. Claims 103-104 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Comiskey in view of Tahara and Yamazaki, as evidenced by Hall, as applied to claims 87-89, 90-93, 97-100, 113-119 above, and further in view of Verlinden (US 6,092,392).

Comiskey in view of Tahara and Yamazaki, as evidenced by Hall, has been discussed above, and fails to teach that the semi-finished display panel is in the form of a roll.

However, Verlinden teaches that components of display panels (column 4, lines 35-45) are put in the form of a roll during continuous fabrication and storage (column 4, lines 45-55), which is suitable for implementation on an industrial scale (column 1, lines 65-66).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have put the semi-finished display panel of Comiskey in view of Tahara and Yamazaki, as evidenced by Hall, in the form of a roll, in order to implement continuous fabrication and storage on an industrial scale, as taught by Verlinden.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection for the new claims presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Sow-Fun Hon whose telephone number is (571)272-1492. The examiner can normally be reached Monday to Friday from 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Harold Pyon, can be reached at (571)272-1498. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571)273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

S. Hon
Sow-Fun Hon
12/09/05

/Harold Pyon/
HAROLD PYON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
1772
12/21/05